

## Assemblyman Ullman Held in Tax Fraud Plot

Four Others Are Arrested on Charge of Conspiring to Cheat Government by False Income Levy Return

Denial Made by Ullman

Federal Agent Accused of Agreement to Accept a Bribe to Carry Out Plans

Assemblyman Sol Ullman, a member of the joint legislative graft committee, of which Senator Schuyler M. Meyer is chairman, was arrested yesterday, along with his law partner, Emanuel Friedman, and three others, on a complaint charging them with conspiring to defraud the government through the filing of a false income tax return with the Treasury Department. Ullman represents the home district of Samuel S. Koenig, Republican county president.

The other men arrested in connection with the alleged conspiracy are: Justus Frankel and Meyer Saal, public accountants, with offices at 725 Broadway, and Harry Levy, an internal revenue agent.

The role that Ullman and Friedman are said to have played in the conspiracy has not been disclosed.

Assemblyman Ullman issued the following statement last night:

"I never had any connection with any such case and do not know any of the men who are under accusation. A grave mistake has been made somewhere, as I certainly shall be able to prove.

Prisoners Freed in Bail

The men were arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hittcock yesterday afternoon. Ullman, Levy and Friedman were held in bail of \$25,000 each, while the two accountants' bonds were fixed at \$500 each. The bail was furnished in cash.

The conspiracy, according to James C. Dunn, a special agent of the Department of Justice, was formed by the five men, and in furtherance of it, it is charged, Levy arranged to accept a bribe of \$1,000 for failing to do his legal duty and rendering a false fraudulent income tax return for Arthur, Levy & Bernard, dealers in umbrellas, at 37 Union Square. At the time the agent entered into the alleged conspiracy, Dunn in the complaint says, he was engaged in examining the books of that firm for the purpose of ascertaining the correct amount of income tax the concern should pay. Dunn further declares Levy accepted the \$1,000 bribe.

The government attorneys say that when they learned the details of the scheme they allowed the firm to turn over to Frankel the \$1,000 which is alleged to have been paid to Levy. That the firm was not to be allowed to keep the \$1,000, but to turn it over to Frankel, is the official belief, to justify them in causing the arrests of the men, although Levy had not completed his work on the books and therefore had not turned the \$1,000 return over to him.

Alleged Fraud Revealed

According to the Federal authorities, information regarding the alleged tax fraud was conveyed to them by John Ullman, who represented Arthur, Levy & Bernard. By that information, it is said, the alleged conspirators represented to the firm that examination of their books would show that the firm was entitled to a refund of income tax to the extent of \$30,000 for income tax. They further suggested that by the firm paying them \$7,500 the tax agents could be so "fixed" that the firm would not be liable for the tax.

On the motion of Assistant United States Attorney John E. Joyce bail in the cases of the five men was fixed at \$25,000 each.

Assemblyman Ullman could not be reached last night. Information given out from his home was to the effect that he was out of town.

He was appointed a member of the joint legislative graft investigating committee in place of Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg. Steinberg and Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, were the two legislators who fought for the creation of the committee, even before the Legislature met.

Steinberg was displaced to make room for Ullman has never been explained.

Bride and Bridesmaid Taken as Shoplifters

"Had to Have Trousseau," Police Say Girl Explained on Wrecked Wedding Day

Martha Martin, eighteen years old, who was to be married to-day in the little Church Around the Corner, and Winifred Gould, who was to be her bridesmaid, were arrested yesterday in the department store of R. H. Macy & Co. as shoplifters.

The were arraigned in the women's court charged with the theft of silk stockings and underwear, and an umbrella. According to the police, the prospective bride admitted her guilt and said that she could not bear to have a wedding without a proper trousseau, but did not have the money to obtain it honestly.

They were held for trial in Special Sessions and released in bail. The prospective bride is a cloak model and lives at 508 West 171st street. The other young woman, also a cloak model, lives at 308 West 113th Street.

Ancient Engine Wheezes At Head of Quaint Cars

Old De Witt Clinton, N. Y. Central's Pioneer, Ready for Run to City Tomorrow

HARMON, N. Y., July 15.—The De Witt Clinton, the first locomotive operated in New York State, was resting to-day after celebrating its nineteenth birthday yesterday by drawing a train of quaint cars of the type in vogue in 1831. The test was given yesterday to a run to New York City Sunday.

The engine chortled and puffed under the pressure of seventy-five pounds of steam as it exceeded the old-time speed limit of eight miles an hour. Although it shook and groaned after its years of inactivity, officials of the New York Central said it stood the test well. Several short runs were made.

The engine and train have been on exhibition at the Grand Central station in New York for some years.

Cardinal Says Pray for Rain

PARIS, July 15.—Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, to-day called upon the people to pray for rain because of the prolonged drought, which has caused much damage and suffering. The Cardinal instructed the clergy to say special prayers for rain during masses for the next nine days.

## Bolt Strips Chimney

How the smokestack of the Long Island Light and Power house at Babylon looked after it had been hit by lightning yesterday.

Lightning struck a three-family house at 229th and Kappock streets, the Bronx, tearing away part of the cornice, but doing no other damage. A flagpole in the yard of Public School 28, at 257 West 40th Street, also was struck. The 90-foot chimney of the Long Island Lighting Company plant in Babylon, L. I., was struck and so many of the bricks torn away that the ruin is regarded as a menace to traffic on the Long Island Railroad tracks near by and probably will be torn down.

Thomas Mulready, a soldier attached to Fort Jay, Governor's Island, fell to the sidewalk at Bleeker and Lafayette streets during the storm and was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from shock.

Lightning struck the feed wire entering the Hudson Paper Box Company factory, at 191 Washington Street, Jersey City, burning off several other wires and causing a fiery display which sent the men and women employed in the plant into the rain on the run. No one was hurt and the damage was slight. Lightning set fire to John Markowitz's house at 72 Arlington Avenue, and caused \$200 damage. A fire resulting from wires short-circuited by lightning did slight damage at 631 Newark Avenue.

14 Injured by Lightning In Storm-Swept Maryland

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Fourteen persons were injured by lightning in several severe electrical storms which swept Maryland to-day. Eight were stunned by the bolts at Camp Ritchie, Saunders Range, and six Camp Meade were injured by lightning. One of them seriously when lightning struck one of the camp mess halls. Eight hundred members of the 6th Maryland Regiment, encamped at Saunders Range, and hundreds of visitors, including Governor Ritchie, Mayor Broening of Baltimore and other notables, narrowly escaped injury from the bolts which struck several parts of the camp.

Robbers Murder Farmer And Employee, Then Flee

Michigan Bandits Fail to Get Loot After Double Killing

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 15.—The bodies of George Burg, sixty-six years old, a farmer, and Henry Vollmer, his employee, were bullet holes in their heads were found in a shed on the farm of the former near Saline to-day shortly after four unidentified men had been observed running from the place.

Authorities believe the men were murdered by the quartet, who planned to rob Burg's home, but feared the sound of the shooting would attract attention, and left to avoid capture. Burg was reported to be wealthy, and it is believed the men thought he kept a large sum of money at his home.

Miss Lucile Burg, sister of the dead man, told county officials the four men drove up to the house about 11 o'clock and went down a lane to a shed where Burg and Vollmer were shearing sheep. Shortly afterward, she said, she saw them come running back and hurriedly drove away.

She thought nothing of their actions at the time, she said, but shortly afterward, when she heard the ringing of the dinner bell failed to evoke a response, Miss Burg said she went down to the shed and discovered the bodies.

The Burg home is in a secluded locality, and authorities say the robbery theory is strengthened by the fact that a coil of new rope was found beside the bodies, leading to the belief the men intended to tie up Burg and Vollmer and killed them when they resisted.

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PARIS, July 15.—Myron T. Herrick, the new American Ambassador, was accorded a public and official reception to-day seldom if ever equaled by France in behalf of any other foreign ambassador. Although the French capital was sweltering under tropical heat, both Premier Briand and President Millerand remained for no other reason than to greet the ambassador at the Foreign Office and the Elysee Palace, tender official cognizance of his mission and receive his credentials.

With all due respect to Hugh C. Wallace, Mr. Herrick's predecessor, and Democrat, other names may be added to the committee later from other anti-Tammany groups. The members are as follows:

Republicans: Manhattan—Samuel S. Koenig, Miss Helen Varick Boswell and Charles D. Hillis, Brooklyn—Senator William M. Calder, Frederick J. H. Kracke and Mrs. Beatrice V. Stevenson, Bronx—William F. McConnell, Samuel J. Joseph and Miss Florence W. Newbold, Queens—William B. Hazelwood, Charles Hahn and Mrs. Ebba Winslow, Richmond—George Cromwell and Senator C. Ernest Smith.

Coalition Committee: Alfred C. Cox, Jr., Republican, Manhattan; Edward W. Allen, Republican, Brooklyn; John Davis, Democrat, Bronx; Robert W. Higbie, Republican, Manhattan; H. L. Lohr, Democrat, Richmond; James C. Meyers, Republican, Manhattan; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Democrat, Manhattan; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Independent, Manhattan; Mrs. E. J. Drier, Republican, Brooklyn; and Joseph M. Price, Democrat, Manhattan, chairman of the coalition committee.

Citizens' Union: Harry Fletcher, Democrat, Manhattan; Herman J. Westwood, Republican, Manhattan; John Gerdes, Independent, Brooklyn; William Jay Schiefelbusch, Republican, Manhattan; and Walter T. Arndt, Republican, Manhattan.

The declaration yesterday of Ernest Harvier of the Democratic Union, that he would not join forces with the Republican or other anti-Tammany groups was not unexpected. Mr. Harvier attended the general conference of the anti-Tammany groups at the Hotel Commodore last Wednesday and was not seen since.

For direct Democratic representation on the Committee of Twenty-one was refused. He was unable or unwilling to tell the members of the committee who his associates were in the Democratic Union. Mr. Harvier announced that he had called a meeting of the union for Monday night at the Hotel Astor.

When Mr. Price, chairman of the coalition committee, was told that Mr. Harvier had "flopped," he said:

"Harvier flopped? He never was in. 'What was it they were doing in Albany that didn't meet with your approval?' Harvier demanded.

"They were up there with a so-called lobbyist and there were rumors that he was taking money which they intended to use to promote the bill."

"The same bill you were interested in?"

"Most assuredly. But we put a stop to them. Detectives Gegan and Brown told them if they didn't stop applying money and get out of Albany he would lock them up and take them before the District Attorney of Albany County."

"No," Gegan and Brown, my representatives in Albany, told me. I also caused a telegram to be sent from the report of Gegan and Brown ordering them to get out of Albany."

"Isn't it a fact that the reason they wanted them to get out of Albany was because there were some rumors of Scotch and rye whiskey?"

"Absolutely no. I don't know what you mean as far as I am concerned."

"You don't know what Scotch or rye is?"

"Yes, I take a drink once in a while."

The witness was then asked how much money the association had spent in connection with the Lusk bill. After considerable fencing he admitted it was in the neighborhood of \$1,000. He could not give any explanation as to how the \$1,000 was spent beyond one item of \$85, which he put in, and living expenses for the detectives in Albany, which, according to his own figures, would not exceed \$450.

He was directed to appear before the commissioner, together with Detective Philip Hoerter, financial secretary of the association. He was also directed to bring all books and vouchers.

Devaney Contradicts Burns

The third witness yesterday was Detective Bernard J. Devaney, also demoted to patrolman. He gave the lie to part of Burns's testimony. Asked what part of the conference with Shotwell, Conkling, Finn and Devaney, and every one agrees that the subject of conversation was the raising of \$10,000.

"I had no conversation with them in respect to raising money."

"All have testified that when the question of raising the money came up, you examined them. Shotwell had a borrowing capacity, and that Shotwell asked you a few questions in turn and informed you it had not?"

"I remember asking that question of Shotwell, but I do not recall the circumstances under which I asked it. He said we had no borrowing capacity."

"Do you recall that it was suggested that the notes of four or five reliable business men be obtained as collateral security to Shotwell for the loan of the \$10,000?"

"You deny absolutely that such a conversation took place in your presence?"

"I was in the room all the time, but I was not paying attention. I was doing my work."

"At that time, when the conversation was going on, you were still interested in detective legislation?"

"Nothing along the lines that they were interesting themselves in," said Burns. "I turned down the proposition previous to that."

"What proposition?"

"Some time previous to that Devaney brought in a fellow named Kleist and introduced him to me. Kleist made a proposition in reference to our bill. He said he would handle the bill for us. He said it was the easiest thing in the world to pass a bill in Albany, but that he would have to have \$10,000 to put in the bank, and that the money would not be touched unless the bill was passed. I told him that if I would not consider the proposition."

Burns Repeats Statement

Commissioner Hirschfeld tried to get the witness to admit that this same proposition was the subject of the conversation in the West Sixty-eighth Street station house at which Shotwell, Kleist, Devaney and other detectives were present. Burns insisted he was not paying attention to their conversation.

The witness testified that some of the detectives had ordered Devaney and Conkling from Albany.

"What were they doing in Albany that didn't meet with your approval?" Hirschfeld demanded.

"They were up there with a so-called lobbyist and there were rumors that he was taking money which they intended to use to promote the bill."

"The same bill you were interested in?"

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## Lewis Scored By Craig for Probe Refusal

District Attorney's Advice to Stop Fight and Build School Brings Charge of Suppression of the Facts

Called Flagrant Defiance

Comptroller Writes of Sewer at the Door of Site Selected in Brooklyn

Comptroller Charles L. Craig, in a letter to District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, of Brooklyn, last night took the prosecutor severely to task in connection with the District Attorney's announcement yesterday that he had failed to find sufficient evidence in the data submitted to him by the Comptroller to warrant a grand jury investigation of the controversy over the selection of the Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, school site by the Board of Education.

The District Attorney, in writing the Comptroller, declared that the "net result of my investigation has been a profound feeling of disappointment that two high public officials (the Comptroller and Dr. Edward B. Shallow, associate superintendent of schools, who recommended the Coney Island site) should become involved in differences that prevent the children of the city from having the desired school accommodation." The District Attorney advised them to "stop the fight and build the school."

Comptroller Craig was incensed over the remarks of the Brooklyn District Attorney, and in his reply charged him with suppressing the facts for political reasons. The Comptroller's letter is in part follows:

"Comptroller's Letter

"Your solicitude over the fact that 'two high public officials should become involved in differences' would be touching, indeed, did I not know that you are fully informed as to the facts of the case. It is about a year ago that the Board of Education attempted in connection with the proposed site.

"The facts about this location are as follows:

"The intersection of Neptune Avenue and West Twenty-ninth Street is located a sewage pumping station for the sanitary sewers serving the district between West Twenty-fourth Street and Sea Gate, from the Atlantic Ocean to Gravesend Bay. This is a large area fairly well built upon. There are two main lines of sanitary sewers that run into a large sewage pit at the corner of the intersection of Neptune Avenue and West Twenty-ninth Street, and practically at the door of the proposed school. The sewage flows into this pit from two trunk sewers. The liquid sewage is raised by electrically operated pumps to a height which permits it to flow to another station about a mile away. The laborers employed in the sewer line, and wash themselves off in the open after each cleaning of the sewage pit.

"Perhaps it is in accordance with the law and the prophets that public schools for children should be located over public cesspools, but the people of that section, or of any other section, would not tolerate any such interpretation of the statutes, written or unwritten.

"In the face of this and other information which you have received, which certainly would seem to warrant the most rigid and ruthless investigation of all matters regarding political affiliations or interests, you attempt to dismiss the whole subject with a few words as 'an unhappy controversy.'"

Charge Is Denied

The Comptroller declared that it was not true, as District Attorney Lewis had charged, that he and Dr. Shallow had reached an agreement to accept the site recommended by Dr. Shallow proposed and were about to "select the one suggested by me." He declared that Lewis had "given the facts a crooked twist in your effort to exculpate Shallow and those who sponsor his efforts."

Dr. Shallow recently announced his intention of bringing a libel suit for \$100,000 damages against the Comptroller for his charges of collusion and insinuations in regard to the selection of the Neptune Avenue site. No such action has yet been begun, but Dr. Shallow's friends believe his case would be greatly strengthened in view of District Attorney Lewis's decision.

Leaders in Philippines Oppose Independence

Financial Conditions Preclude Separate Rule as Yet, Wood-Forbes Mission Hears

CEBU, P. I., July 12 (Delayed).—A number of Filipinos prominent in business and politics in private interviews told members of the Wood-Forbes investigating mission yesterday that while they desired independence for the Philippine Islands at some future date, they believed the Philippines were as yet unprepared to assume independent government under the precarious financial conditions existing. Public speakers, on the contrary, generally favored an immediate but protected independence, and at the latter town a Democratic party float in a parade bore the inscription:

"We want independence, we are confident we can correct the faults of the present administration."

In Negros Province to-day only one speaker asked independence. The others criticized the existing government. They complained that justice was badly administered; that the price of sugar was low and that it was difficult to obtain titles to land. A speaker at Sibulan asserted it was possible to obtain justice in the courts, that elections were corruptly conducted and that open gambling was permitted by the police.

General Wood spent to-day on Bohol Island. To-morrow he will visit the west coast of the Island of Leyte.

Black Hand Busy in Japan

YOKOHAMA, July 15.—Some Americans here, but more Englishmen, have received letters written in English threatening them and their families with death unless they pay the writers of the letters large sums of money. The police are investigating.

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## Many Injured as Terrific Wind Storm Sweeps Paris

President Millerand Detains Herrick at Palace While Gale Is at Its Height

PARIS, July 15.—Much damage was done to property when a terrific wind storm struck Paris at noon to-day. Chimneys were torn from roofs, trees in the Champs Elysees and the Avenue Bois de Boulogne were uprooted, automobiles were overturned and awnings over the boulevard cafes and signs on business houses were demolished.

Many persons were injured by falling debris and the limbs of trees.

The storm was at its height just as Ambassador Herrick was taking leave of President Millerand, after having presented his credentials. The President bade him remain at the palace until the storm abated.

Slush Fund of \$27,000 on Lusk Bill Disclosed

(Continued from page one)

tor Lusk, spent the better part of yesterday on the stand. Their testimony gave a vivid and somewhat original picture of Albany.

One of the witnesses, Detective Edwin J. Burns, president of the Detectives' Endowment Association, at one point in his testimony exclaimed:

"You can't buy much legislation in Albany for \$10,000."

Another, Detective Bernard J. Devaney, who handled part of the slush fund—the \$6,000 in cash which has been traced—when asked who would have received the slush fund if the bill became a law, replied:

"I don't know."

Detective Thomas H. Conkling has in his possession, as a token of his efforts to bring down the Lusk bill, papers in a suit for \$6,000. This amount he borrowed and gave to Kleist, and when he called upon the Detectives' Endowment Association to make good the loan, the organization declined, although the testimony shows that it had considered assessing the membership for at least \$10,000 if the bill when through—the total amount Conkling raised.

"So you are the goat, aren't you?" observed Commissioner Hirschfeld when he heard Conkling's story.

"It looks that way," answered Conkling, with a grin in his voice.

Conkling, in answer to other questions, gave this explanation of why Senator Smith abandoned the bill which Lusk later took up.

"Senator Smith laid down or got weak or somebody with influence took him or so he did not take the bill out of committee. So Mr. Lusk came along at the request of Detectives Brown and Gegan, who represented the association at that time, and introduced this bill for them."

Conkling testified further that after Mayor Hyman vetoed the bill he called on Kleist.

Got \$4,000 Back After Veto

"I saw Kleist," said Conkling, "at his home, at Seventh Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, at thirty-eight streets, the Van Buren Sign Company's office, and I said: 'Jack, the bill has been vetoed, and you know I must have the \$4,000 back.' So he gave back the \$4,000 check."

"You never got the \$6,000 back?"

"No, and what is more I have never seen Kleist since. Every time I look at him I am informed that he is out of town. Devaney says he is out on the Coast. I says to Devaney: 'I am obligated to Mr. Shotwell for \$6,000. This fellow Kleist is doing me. There is only one thing to do. You and me should go to Albany and start an action there, because that is where I gave him the money.' But Devaney says: 'No, I can't do that, because I did not go to give Kleist the money. So I am friendly to Gegan and Brown and I went and put the bill in his place.'"

Conkling, when asked if Kleist had told him why Lusk had introduced the bill, replied that he did not know it because "he owed the boys a favor."

"If that was the case," followed up Hirschfeld, "why was it necessary for you to pay \$6,000 to a lobbyist when you had the leader of the Senate taking up your bill?"

Said Lusk Wanted to Do Favor

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